

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 353, THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 19), 2002.—Referred to the House Calendar and
ordered to be printed

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 372]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 372, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 353, the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2003, under a closed rule. The rule provides three hours of general debate, with two hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Representative Saxton of New Jersey and Representative Stark of California or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in this report shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The rule permits the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to offer amendments in the House to achieve mathematical consistency pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Budget Act.

Finally, the rule provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

The waiver of all points of order includes a waiver of clause 3(c)(4) of House rule XIII requiring a statement of general performance goals and objectives.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to clause 3(b) of House rule XIII the results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee record vote No. 64

Date: March 19, 2002.

Measure: House Concurrent Resolution 353, Concurrent Resolutions on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2003.

Motion by: Mr. Hastings of Florida.

Summary of motion: To make in order the amendment by Representatives Shows and Taylor of Mississippi to allow concurrent receipt of both military pension and VA disability compensation to be offset by reducing the amount of new tax cuts assumed in the budget resolution.

Results: Defeated 1 to 8.

Vote by Members: Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT TO BE CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED

(Summary derived from information provided by the sponsor.)

Nussle—Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Revises Function 400 (Transportation) levels to reflect an additional \$596 million in new budget authority and \$161 million in outlays, as requested in the administration's FY 03 amended budget request. Revises Function 800 (General Government) to reflect an additional \$40 million for the Legislative Branch, which was requested by the administration in its fiscal year 2003 amended budget request. Revises miscellaneous functions to reflect minor corrections in the administration's amended fiscal year 2003 request with respect to the Departments of Defense and Treasury. Adds Sense of Congress language on firefighting, which was inadvertently left out of an en bloc amendment during Committee consideration. Makes a technical correction in language relating to the Medicare reserve fund. Modifies levels in the reserve fund relating to accrual accounting to clarify that additional resources are available for the Committee on Armed Services (and Appropriations, as appropriate) to accommodate the enactment of legislation accounting for certain DoD-related health costs on an accrual basis. Clarifies that reserve fund for War on Terrorism is for "operations by the Department of Defense to prosecute the War on Terrorism." Adjusts function 350 (Agriculture) to accommodate scoring differences between CBO and OMB on the House-passed Farm bill, which is currently in conference. While the resolution assumed OMB's scoring of the House-passed bill, CBO's scoring is likely to be higher because of differences in estimating practices. It effectively holds the Committee on Agriculture harmless for differences between CBO and OMB estimates scoring of this bill.

TEXT OF AMENDMENT TO BE CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003.

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2003 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2004 through 2007 are hereby set forth.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,531,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,626,605,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,747,988,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$1,837,957,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$1,927,213,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$4,431,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$5,455,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$6,418,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$5,994,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$5,555,000,000.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,784,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,840,292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,930,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$2,020,704,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$2,114,974,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,756,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,815,097,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,899,231,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$1,978,512,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$2,058,894,000,000.

(4) **ON-BUDGET DEFICITS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the on-budget deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$224,539,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$188,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$151,243,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$140,555,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$131,681,000,000.

(5) **PUBLIC DEBT.**—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$6,414,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$6,762,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$7,073,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$7,371,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: \$7,661,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2003: \$3,495,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$3,505,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$3,448,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$3,369,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: \$3,270,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. HOMELAND SECURITY.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2003 for Homeland Security are as follows:

- (1) New budget authority, \$37,702,000,000.
- (2) Outlays, \$21,860,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2003 through 2007 for each major functional category are:

- (1) National Defense (050):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$393,828,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$375,259,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$401,640,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$390,578,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$422,740,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$409,696,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$444,243,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$425,090,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$466,458,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$439,181,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,752,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,343,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,683,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,675,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,481,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,165,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,137,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,769,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,043,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,467,000,000.

- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,743,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,095,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,398,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,798,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,917,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,577,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,476,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,073,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,055,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,667,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$316,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$364,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$157,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$129,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$687,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$644,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$526,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$467,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$532,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$454,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,218,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,868,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,546,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,362,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,449,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,932,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,851,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,677,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,474,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,032,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,641,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,054,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,848,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,860,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,167,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,280,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,438,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,157,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,307,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,985,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,274,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,192,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,798,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,128,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,015,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,910,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,405,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,361,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,447,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,807,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,950,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,675,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,561,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,068,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,221,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,318,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,897,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,302,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,668,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,352,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,315,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,961,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,515,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,461,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,895,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,705,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:

- (A) New budget authority, \$16,295,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,548,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$81,037,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$79,090,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$83,241,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$81,746,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$86,477,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$84,023,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$89,463,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$86,353,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$92,734,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$89,259,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$223,536,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$219,931,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$237,930,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$236,645,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$255,817,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$253,959,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$274,576,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$272,695,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$295,541,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$293,035,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$237,705,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$237,599,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$245,612,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$245,856,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$272,903,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$272,795,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$292,418,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$292,173,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$317,411,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$317,667,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$322,031,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$322,385,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$325,372,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$323,791,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$334,538,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$332,599,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$344,039,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$341,754,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$352,017,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$348,019,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,303,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,303,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,170,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,063,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,062,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,863,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,863,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,013,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,012,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,858,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$56,733,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,127,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,888,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,220,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,473,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,401,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,246,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,550,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,642,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,948,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,320,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,663,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,219,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,606,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,201,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:

- (A) New budget authority, \$38,880,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,775,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,776,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,550,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,604,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,408,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,067,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,196,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,426,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,334,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,442,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,227,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,788,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,546,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$262,524,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$262,524,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$277,366,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$277,365,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$286,992,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$286,991,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$294,769,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$294,768,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$302,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$302,678,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$689,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$1,791,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$917,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$859,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$816,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$787,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$631,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$609,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$696,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$678,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2003:

- (A) New budget authority, – \$48,197,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, – \$48,197,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$56,150,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$56,150,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$57,370,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$57,370,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$51,180,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$51,180,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$53,155,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$53,155,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE AND CONTINGENCY FUNDS

Subtitle A—Reserve Funds for Legislation Assumed in Aggregates

SEC. 201. RESERVE FUND FOR WAR ON TERRORISM.

In the House, if the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Armed Services reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) for operations of the Department of Defense to prosecute the war on terrorism, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make the appropriate revisions to the allocations and other levels in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but the total adjustment for all measures considered under this section shall not exceed \$10,000,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2003 and outlays flowing therefrom.

SEC. 202. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE MODERNIZATION AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and Commerce reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides a prescription drug benefit and modernizes medicare, and provides adjustments to the medicare program on a fee-for-service, capitated, or other basis, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the appropriate committee allocations for such committees and other appropriate levels in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 in new budget authority and \$5,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2003 and \$350,000,000,000 in new budget authority and \$350,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2012.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—After the consideration of any measure for which an adjustment is made pursuant to subsection (a), the chair-

man of the Committee on the Budget shall make any further appropriate adjustments.

SEC. 203. RESERVE FUND FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) **FISCAL YEAR 2003.**—In the House, if the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides in excess of \$7,529,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2003 for grants to States authorized under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the appropriate allocations for such committee and other appropriate levels in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2003 and outlays flowing therefrom.

(b) **FISCAL YEARS 2004–2007.**—In the House, if the Committee on Education and the Workforce reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that reauthorizes grants to States under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the applicable allocations of the appropriate committees to accommodate a total budget authority and outlay level for such program not in excess of the following: \$9,587,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2004 and outlays flowing therefrom, \$10,755,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2005 and outlays flowing therefrom, \$12,047,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2006 and outlays flowing therefrom, and \$13,497,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2007 and outlays flowing therefrom (assuming changes from current policy levels of the following: \$1,752,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2004, \$2,763,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2005, \$3,894,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2006, and \$5,180,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2007).

SEC. 204. RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, if the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that establishes an obligation limitation in excess of \$23,864,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 for programs, projects, and activities within the highway category (under section 251(c)(7)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of outlays for such committee by the amount of outlays resulting from such excess, but—

(1) only if chairman of the Committee on the Budget determines that the bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that establishes such obligation limitation provides that the obligation limitation is made available solely for programs, projects, or activities as distributed under section 1102 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century;

(2) only if the total amount of obligation limitation for programs, projects, or activities distributed by such formula for fiscal year 2003 exceeds \$23,864,000,000; and

(3) does not exceed \$1,180,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2003.

(b) **RULE OF ENFORCEMENT.**—In the House, section 302(f)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be deemed to also apply to the applicable allocation of outlays in the case of any bill or joint resolution that establishes an obligation limitation for fiscal year 2003 for programs within the highway category, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

Subtitle B—Additional Surpluses Reserved for Debt Reduction

SEC. 211. CONTINGENCY FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SURPLUSES.

In the House, if after the release of the report pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 entitled the Budget and Economic Outlook: Update (for fiscal years 2003 through 2012), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget determines, in consultation with the Directors of the Congressional Budget Office and of the Office of Management and Budget, that the estimated unified surplus for fiscal year 2003 and for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2007 exceeds the estimated unified surplus for fiscal year 2003 and for that period as set forth in the report of the Committee on the Budget for this resolution, then the chairman of that committee may increase the surplus or reduce the deficit, as applicable, and reduce the level of the public debt and debt held by the public by the difference between such estimates for that period.

Subtitle C—Contingency Funds for Accounting Changes

SEC. 221. CONTINGENCY FUND FOR ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate changes in section 302(a) allocations of the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Government Reform and aggregates, if appropriate, to effectuate and implement the necessary authorizing and appropriation measures to charge Federal agencies for the full cost of accrued Federal retirement and health benefits.

SEC. 222. CONTINGENCY FUND FOR RECLASSIFICATION OF STUDENT AID ACCOUNTS.

In the House, if a bill or joint resolution is enacted that amends the Higher Education Act to make student aid administration subject to annual appropriations, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

(1) increase the section 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations by the amount of new budget authority provided by that measure but not to exceed \$797,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

(2) make the appropriate adjustment in the section 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Education and the Workforce resulting from the enactment of the bill or joint resolution mak-

ing the student aid administration subject to annual appropriations.

Subtitle D—Implementation of Reserve and Contingency Funds

SEC. 231. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

- (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget; and
- (2) such chairman may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

(d) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, there shall be a separate section 302(a) allocation to the appropriate committees for medicare. For purposes of enforcing such separate allocation under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2003 and the total of fiscal years 2003 through 2012 included in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution, respectively. Such separate allocation shall be the exclusive allocation for medicare under section 302(a).

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

(2) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment that would violate paragraph (1) unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto.

(b) EXCEPTION.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided—

- (1) for fiscal year 2004 for programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of man-

agers accompanying this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$23,178,000,000 in new budget authority; and

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2003 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2003.

SEC. 302. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts provided for the Social Security Administration.

SEC. 303. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

The report submitted by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office on or before February 15 of each year pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall include the following information for the preceding fiscal year—

- (1) a comparison of the different impact between forecasted economic variables used to model projections for that fiscal year and what actually happens;
- (2) an identification of the technical factors that contributed to the forecasting inaccuracies for that fiscal year;
- (3) a variance analysis between forecasted and actual budget results for that fiscal year; and
- (4) recommendations on how to improve forecasting accuracies.

TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS AND SENSE OF HOUSE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. COMBATING INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

- (1) the United States has historically taken an unparalleled leadership role in providing humanitarian assistance and relief to the world’s poorest people;
- (2) that role has included initiatives to expand trade, relieve debt of countries pursuing structural economic reforms, and provide medical technology to improve health and life expectancy around the globe; and

(3) good governance and continued economic reforms are essential to eliminating poverty, encouraging economic growth, and ensuring stability in developing countries.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to assist, through expanded international trade, debt relief, and medical assistance to combat infectious diseases, those countries that reform their economies, promote democratic institutions, and respect basic human rights.

SEC. 402. ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) For the vast majority of United States households, the pathway to the economic mainstream and financial security is not through spending and consumption, but through savings, investing, and the accumulation of assets.

(2) One-third of all Americans have no assets available for investment and another 20 percent have only negligible assets. The situation is even more serious for minority households; for example, 60 percent of African-American households have no or negative financial assets.

(3) Nearly 50 percent of all children in America live in households that have no assets available for investment, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 73 percent of African-American children.

(4) Up to 20 percent of all United States households do not deposit their savings in financial institutions and, thus, do not have access to the basic financial tools that make asset accumulation possible.

(5) Public policy can have either a positive or a negative impact on asset accumulation. Traditional public assistance programs based on income and consumption have rarely been successful in supporting the transition to economic self-sufficiency. Tax policy, through \$288,000,000,000 in annual tax incentives, has helped lay the foundation for the great middle class.

(6) Lacking an income tax liability, low-income working families cannot take advantage of asset development incentives available through the Federal tax code.

(7) Individual Development Accounts have proven to be successful in helping low-income working families save and accumulate assets. Individual Development Accounts have been used to purchase long-term, high-return assets, including homes, postsecondary education and training, and small businesses.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal tax code should support a significant expansion of Individual Development Accounts so that millions of low-income, working families can save, build assets, and move their lives forward; thus, making positive contributions to the economic and social well-being of the United States, as well as to its future.

SEC. 403. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Members of the uniformed services and civilian employees of the United States make significant contributions to the general welfare of the Nation.

(2) Increases in the pay of members of the uniformed services and of civilian employees of the United States have not kept pace with increases in the overall pay levels of workers in the private sector, so that there now exists (A) a 32 percent gap between compensation levels of Federal civilian employees and compensation levels of private sector workers, and (B) an estimated 10 percent gap between compensation levels of members of the uniformed services and compensation levels of private sector workers.

(3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2003 includes a 4.1 percent pay raise for military personnel.

(4) The Office of Management and Budget has requested that federal agencies plan their fiscal year 2003 budgets with a 2.6 percent pay raise for civilian Federal employees.

(5) In almost every year during the past two decades, there have been equal adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 404. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICARE+CHOICE REGIONAL DISPARITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) one of the goals of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 was to expand options for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare+Choice program;

(2) the funding formula in that Act was intended to make these choices available to all Americans; and

(3) despite attempts by Congress to equalize regional disparities in Medicare+Choice payments in the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 and the medicare, medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits and Improvement and Protection Act of 2000, rural and other low-payment areas have continued to lag significantly behind their higher-payment counterparts in average adjusted per capita (AAPCC) reimbursements.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill to reform medicare, it should apply all new funds directed to the Medicare+Choice program to increase funding to counties receiving floor or blended rates relative to counties receiving the minimum update.

SEC. 405. BORDER SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM.

It is the sense of the House that this resolution assumes \$380 million in new budget authority and a corresponding level of outlays in functional category 750 (Administration of Justice) for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to implement a visa tracking system as part of a comprehensive plan to protect the United States and its territories from threats of terrorist attack.

SEC. 406. PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALMON RECOVERY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Pacific Salmon are historically, culturally, and economically important to the people of the Northwest;

(2) the United States Government has negotiated treaties with the Columbia River Indian tribes;

(3) the National Marine Fisheries Service in December 2000 issued a biological opinion on the Federal Columbia River Power System calling for greater efforts by the Federal Government, to satisfy the ESA standards of section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act; and

(4) the citizens of the Pacific Northwest are committed to salmon recovery and their hard work in communities throughout the region to advance local solutions deserves Federal assistance.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that this resolution assumes that the Pacific Northwest salmon recovery program, administered by Federal agencies on the Federal Columbia River Power System and Pacific coast, should be made a high-priority item for funding.

SEC. 407. FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION ASSISTANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Increased demands on firefighting and emergency medical personnel have made it difficult for local governments to adequately fund necessary fire safety precautions.

(2) The Government has an obligation to protect the health and safety of the firefighting and emergency medical personnel of the United States and to ensure that they have the financial resources to protect the public.

(3) The high rates in the United States of death, injury, and property damage caused by fires demonstrates a critical need for Federal investment in support of firefighting and emergency medical personnel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has successfully provided financial resources for basic firefighting needs since its inception; and

(2) in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the ultimate sacrifice paid by over 300 firefighters, that as Congress makes funding decisions regarding the proposed grants for first responders, local firefighters receive at least as much funding as they did under the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program.